A blef and discursive debate was had on Mr. W.
LARK S proposition to number, by disfranchising
ferrer, bribery at elections, when progress was repried.

A SEW TEMPERANCE BLLL.
A SEW TEMPERANCE BLLL.

feerer, bribery at ejections, when progress was repried.

If W. CLARK submitted his promised Temperance
in this morning, which was referred to the Select
in this morning, which was referred to the Select
in the morning, which was referred to the Select
in the submitted to take charge of all papers
rated that he submitted this bill after mature delibment at the prominent Temperance men in his derect at the prominent Temperance men in his dement of the prominent Temperance men in his dement of the prominent the particular that those clauses
mented only in the particular that those clauses
mented only in the particular that those clauses
the related to search, the right of seizure and conleast on the general opinion is that it will not be
the bill.

Mr. BARR soticed a bill for the better regulation of seles made by the Sheriff of the City of New-York.

Mr. BARR also noticed a bill having for its object the repeal of the bill passed at the last session of the logislature, entitled "For the Fromotion of Medical Science."

Connection of Mr. WALKER, the act to legalize on motion of Mr. WALKER, the act to legalize the seesement rolls of the towns of Ashford and the seesement rolls of county, was read a third time layten. Chautauque County, was read a third time

The Senate adjourned to Monday noon.

ASSEMBLY.
Preper by the Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL.

Mr. PHELPS favorably on the bill to prevent fasale or removal of stone, wood timber or bark famile Onondaga Reservation. Committee of the

Mr. LEIGH, reported to favor of adopting the rules of the last House. Agreed to.
The Annual Report of the State Superintendent of

Pable Instruction was reserved, and
Mr. F. W. PALMER moved the printing of one
top for each School District, 1 000 for the Department, and 5,000 for Members of the Legislature. Referred to Printing Committee.
The report of the Commissioners to superintend
the improvement at the foot of O-wasco Lake was received.
A concurrent resolution was

A concurrent resolution was received from the Seaste for the adoption of the Joint Rules. Laid

Mr. WELLS, of a bill to regulate the expenditure of byleav taxes in E-sex and other counties.

Mr. EAMES, to abolish the office of Piankroad In-

Mr. BALDWIN, to amend the Charter of the vil-

Mr. BALLY States.
Mr. CASE, to amend the law relative to Assessment of Real Estate.
Mr. STEVENS, for the relief of Joseph W. Heath.
Mr. MAY, for the construction of a Feeder in
Genese Valley Canal from Welleville.
Mr. AITKIN, for the better protection of Lives of

Passengers on Ferry boats.

M. STEBBINS, to charter Rochester Tracy Fe

Mr. AITKIN, a Mechanics' Lieu Law for New Yerk. Mr. EDWARDS, to legalize the Troy Assessment

Mr. LDWARDS, to amend the Fire Law of New York.
Mr. CASE, to prevent or punish the Adulteration
of Liquors and Wines.
Mr. MUNDY gave notice of a bill to grant property owners, on the line of opening streets, power
to conduct the opening of streets at their own experse, without paying circumisation to the city, subject
to the grade of the Cay Surveryor.
Mr. EAMES, for better Frotection a Orchard.
INTRODUCTION OF MILLS.

Mr. EAMES, for better Protection a Orchard, INTRODUCTION OF MILLS.

Mr. STEBBINS, (of Monroe,) introduced a bill to smend the Act to provide for the incorporation of re-ligious science, passed April 5, 1-13.

The bill provides that said Act shall be so arounded

The hill provides that and Act shall be so amended to to make it lawful for the male persons of full age to belong to any other church, congregation, or religious so siety now, or hereafter to be established in this State, not already incorporated, to meet together at their usual place of meeting for divine weaking, at their usual place of meeting for divine weaking, at feet Trustees to take charge of the real estate and progety belonging thereto, and to transact all adiator relating to the temporative thereof, that the Minister of, though the respect or refersel, one of their neglector refersel, one of their neglector refersel, the charge of the continuous finest, we other per on heirs a member of astronom as to the three and place shall publicly nortly the congregation as to the three and place the holding section, this on the day of election two of the Decous, Elders Acc., or, in case of their neglector refersel, to two of the members of the church, congregation or society, to

Descore, Edders, &c., of the church, congregation of society, to be elected by a majority of those present, preside, and conduct mach election; and the Trustees and their successors then charge, shall, by wirns of this Act, be a body curporate, for all purpose contemplated by the law.

Mr. LEIGH—For the preservation of the New-York Harber from encronchments. The same bill which was before the Legislature hast year.

THE FRECTION OF BELDINGS IN NEW-YORK.

MR. OKEEFE introduced a hill for the better security of lives in the crection of buildings in the City of New-York, which provides that the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge shall, within fifteen days after its passage, appoint three persons, to be known of New-York, when a control of New-York, within different days after its posseage, appoint three persons, to be known as Commissioners of Buildings of the City and County of New-York. These persons shall be practical build are of at least twenty years experience, and present certificates of qualifications from five established builders. They shall hold office six years, unless impeached by the representatives of the Fire Department, and shall be suject to removal by the appointing power. They shall receive a salary of \$4.5% per annual treatment, and shall be suject to removal by the appointing power. They shall receive a salary of \$4.5% per annual treatment and this set. The Crek of the Fire Wardens is to be Ulerk Jones of this set. The Crek of the Fire Wardens is to be Ulerk Jones of this set. and their number is increased to skyteen and their salary fixed at \$700. They shall devote their whole time to tried duties and shall be subordinate to the 8 and of Commissioners. Hereafter no building shall be exected within the fire limits except as a residence, which shall exceed skyteen feet in hight, unless the walls are at least twelve inches thick, and no building of more than fifty feet in hight, unless the walls are at least skyteen inches their kinds.

Bulleting of more than hirly seek in highly onlines the war are at least sixteen inches thick.

AMENDING THE CHAILTER OF NEW-FORK CITY.

Mr. STUTYVESAN' Introduced the following bill:
AN ACT to smead the Chaiter of the City of New York.

SECTION I. The legislative power of the Cerporation of the City of New York shall be vested in the Board of Aderman and a Board of Assistants, who, together, shall form the Common Council of the City of New York.

SEC. 2. Each Ward of the City of New York shall be sufficied to elect one person to be decombasted the Aliertman of De Ward, and the persons so chosen, together, shall form the Board of Aldermen; and the person as Selscan Alderman; and the persons so chosen, together, shall form the Board of Assistant Aderman; and the persons so chosen, together, shall form the Board of Assistant Aderman; and

the persons so chosen, together, shall form the Board of Assistant Aldermen shall be above for one year, and no one shall be clightly to either office, who shall not be, at the time of his election, a resident of the Ward for which he is chosen.

Six. 4. The Annual Flection for Charter officers shall commence on the second Tuesday in Artl, and the officers of leading the sworn into office on the second Tuesday in May thereafter, and all provisions of law now in force in recard to the no officiation, duration, and conduct of Elections for Man, here of Assembly, and is vegard to the appointment, powers, and duties of the Impercient height the appointment, powers, and all apply to the appointment of the impercient height the property a laid apply to the Annual Election of Charter officers.

Six 5. The first election shall take piace on the second Tuesday in April, 1856, and those naw in office shall continue.

The Beard of Aldermen shall have power to direct rule; and the Assistants shall have like power with regard left Roard

r Board.

7. Each Board shall have power to compel attendance bers, and punish for misconduct, &c.

8. The stated and special meetings to be regulated by

ord. No member of either Board shall hold any office to esmoluments are paid from the left by Treasury, or he established the shall have to the State of the directle stip internated in any contract, the expense of which sall by the City. But this section shall not derive the many or Assistant of any emalument or fees which has been made or Assistant of any emalument or fees which has

ervisors.

Education shall also submit in like as and they shall take the same course, of Alme House shall hold any other. Sac. If No Governor of Aims House man Sac. If No Governor of Aims House man before, or he interested in contracts.

Sac. Is In case of vestory in office of Mayor, the President of the Beard of Aldermen shall act. It shall be the duty of the Mayor first to make an annual communication to the Mayor first to make an annual communication to the Mayor first to make an annual communication to the Mayor first to make an accommend matters relating to No Govern

Acovernment, and Finances, 3d, to the Assumer conduct causing an observance of ordinances; 4th, to supervise conduct of suboveinties, and examine complaints of neglect of daty.

No. 14 The Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, appoint the Headed by the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, as when once rejected by the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, shall be again error to continue to by the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, shall be again error borninated by the Mayor. In case of rejection, and no new Romination is made within fifteen days, the two Boards, by

Romination is made within intern cays, the two Boards, by Joint-balled, shall appoint a pass ordinance after a veto by Mayor. All such parts of the Charter of New York, incomptent with this act, are repealed. Those not inconsistent remain in force and effect.

SEC. 16 Powers of granting tavern licenses vested in Mayor, together with Aldermen and Assistants living in the Wards.

SEC. 18 FORMAL AND ASSISTANCE IN CO. SEC. 18. This act to be embusited to the people for approval, by the Tureday next enceeding the first Monday of June, 1885. 18. Common Genzell to make necessary arrangements for elections authorized by this act.

Mr. RHODES To amend the act relative to Brook-

City Railroad Co. Ir. SEARING-To amend the act chartering a

as Light Co. in Brooklyn.
Mr. LEIGH—More effectually to prevent trafficing a Lotteries and Gift Distributions. Same bill lact er. Mr. RHODES—To repeal the set authorizing the ity of of Brooklyn, to borrow, money to erect an ar-

ery in that city, Mr. COCKS, to enable the Common Council of ew York to take textimony in matters referred for

vestigation or inquiry.

Mr. STUYVESANT—To prevent excualties at fires ad protect the live of firemen in the discharge of eight duties in New-York. Mr. LEIGH-To create a fund in aid of New York

nile Asylum... CONGER-To make the village of Meridan a separate road district.

Mr. PHELPS—To amend the charter of Syracuse.
City Water Works Co.

Mr G. D. WILLIAMS—moved that when the louse adjourne, it adjourn to Monday, at 12 M. donted.

On motion of Mr. WEED, the following preamble

On motion of Mr. WEED, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Wherea. The navigation of the great channel of commerce on Lakes Michigan. Superior, throm, St. Clair. Evic and Ontario has been ready obstructed dering the past few years, by reason of bars and low water on the St. Clair flate, causing dalays and dismages to the shipping, navigation; those waters in large amount and the power to remove out his late, causing dalays and dismages to the shipping, navigation; those waters in large amount and the power to remove out his large amount and the power to remove out here and increases that the Constitution of the Helited States therefore. Residend, By the Science and Assembly of the Stave of New-York, that the Secarors in Congress from this State be instructed and the Representatives from such State be requested, to give their voices and use their influence in fever of the nesses of a law during the present session of Congress, authorizing and directing such an improvement to be made in the channel of the St. Clair flats, as well reader the navigation thereof afte and easy to all visuals regard in the commerce of the great lasts show mentioned.

Mr. STERBINS moved the use of the Chamber to the New York State Temperance Society on Monday, the 1th inst. Leid over.

the New York State Temperance Society on Monday, the 17th inst. Leid over.

Mr. WATERBIERY in view of the failure of reveral Savings Banks, that a Committee of thee be appointed to investigate affairs and condition of all savings Banks. Laid over.

Mr. LEIGH called up the joint resolution for a final actournment on the test of March.

Mr. WEED thought the resolution premature. It was impossible to fix the day at this early stage of the session. He moved that the resolution do lie on the table. Carried.

Mr. STEVENS offered a preamble and resolution, that inamuch as no adequate pay had ever been granted to the militia of this State in the war with England in 1812; therefore, that our Representatives in Congress he requested to procure a grant of 150 acres of land to the remnant of the soldiers engaged in that war.

in that wer.

Mr. S. asked consent that the resolution might
be acted upon at this time. It was the intention of
these soldiers to hold a Convention on Monlay, and
an expression at this time would be of service, it was
thought, to the object of the Convention. It appeared thought, to the object of the Convertion. It appared that the net of 1830 gave the soldiers of the war with Mexico 160 acres of In. It and about \$160 boardy momes. The soldiers of the war of 1812 ask only to be placed on the same footing. He haper the State of New-York—in which much of the active service of the war of 1812 was had—would come forward and give its expression in favor of the proposition. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. (1ATES called up the resolution authorizing Mr. GATES called up the resolution authorizing

the Attorney General to employ such counsel as the Governor may approve, to assist in the Lemmon Slave case, brought by the State of Virginia.

depted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House went into Committee, Mr. STEVENS The House went into Committee, Mr. STEVENS in the chair, and took up the bill to confirm the title of Halsey K. Wing and Daniel W. Taylor, executors, &c., to certain lands. Reported to the House, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. WELLS asked consect that the bill be now read a third time and passed. Agreed to, and the

read a first time and passed. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. IVANS for five days, and to Mr. McKINNEY for four days.

The Speaker appointed the following Select Committee upon so much of the Governor's Message as refers to the Prohibitory Liquor Law: Messra, Steblins, Leigh, May, etc. P. Johnson, Dansont, Aiklin, C. Miller, Masters and Searing.

The following Committee upon that part referring efers to the Probabitory Liquor Law. Message as efers to the Probabitory Liquor Law. Messar. Steb-ins, Leigh. May, C. P. Johnson, Dunout, Aickin, Miller, Masters and Scaring. The following Committee upon that part referring to the detention of witnesses: Messar. Leigh. Steb-ins, Bulker Bulkers.

bins, Baber, Rider and Stanton. Adjourned to Monday, at 12 M.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

AESTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SU-PERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTUC-

The introductory portion of the report contains the statistics of persons within the school age, number of districts, attendance, expenditures, &c .- the leading items of which have been stated in the Governor's

Message.
The whole amount expended for school purposes in 1813 was \$2,606,609 36. The visitations of schools by the Town and County Superintendents, averaging about one and a baif per annum to each school, may

the Town and County Superintendents, averaging about one and a bait per annum to each school may be regarded as purely nominal.

The fixed contribution of \$500,000, raised by State tex for the support of schools, it is argued, must be increasingly inadequate with the growth of population. If enlarged to \$804,000, which would make it extress pond with the increase in number of persons entitled to furtion, an addition of 8 per cent, the additional tax would be less than half of the additional ability to meet it, the aggregate assessed valuation having increased 174 per cent since the tax was voted. The Superintendent concurs heartily in the justice of the recommendations of these who have urged a militax, but recognizes the feet that the present period of depression in the industry of the country is peculiarly issuedicture to the success of such a recommendation. He is more readily reconciled to the postponement of this measure from the conviction that a comparatively small sum expended in securing, by a proper system of supervision, the judicious and effective administration of the sum already granted, would do more for the extension and adva cement of education than the largest appropriation that has been sought without such supervision.

Great irregularities result from the distribution, under the existing law, of \$351,261,91,97,2401/2 am ing all the distribution recard to their population.

Great irregularities result from the distribution, under the existing law, of \$351,261,91, equally among all the districts without regard to their population. It offers a premium for the farther division of districts already too weak to secure the greatest economy and the best classification in the scale is. It is duess continued efforts in the part of those who suffer by it,

already too weak to secure the preatest economy and the best classification in the schools. It induces continued efforts on the part of those who suffer by it, to secure special legislation to cure the evil in their own localities. Thus, the Poughkeepsis charter authorizes the counting of every 75 persons of school are as a district, while Uties, which is now one district, would, upon such a basis, be counted as 20 districts, and would gain ever \$2,700 per annum. The report recommends the adoption of some general rule for estimating districts by population, where their territorial boundaries are not marked.

The act for the formation of Union Free Schools is operating very beneficially, though from its provisions not being generally understood, few districts have as yet been consolidated under it. They are admirable as a media of coluntary transition from the present system, to that of entirely free education for all, being preferable to compulsery legislation, and hence should receive every practical encouragement.

The necessity of more ample provision for the professional training of teachers, aside from their general education, is strongly urged. The existing agencies for this purpose are the State Morning School, Teachers Departments in the Academies, and feachers Institutes in the Counties.

The Normal School bas in 10, years turned out 750 pupils, who completed the prescribed course of study and received ciploines, at an average cost to the State of \$125 cach. Including these there have been in attendance, for a longer or shorter time.

2,000 pupils, whose instruction has cost an average of about \$45 cach. These pupils are designerable directly, by their own labor, and indirectly, by stimulating others. A large proportion of the graduates ealist permanently in the profession of teaching its our own State, while many, after service here a reasonable time, have accepted more lucrative and prominent educations appoint on their States. The Superintendent recommends a higher standard of atmission, that the ad estion may be more strictly professional and less of a general character—that none should be sent to this school except those of credient health, which is the

of mind, so important to control and to teach.

The Teach. Department in the Academies have been sustained for the last four years at a cost of The leacher Department is the Academies have been sustained for the last four years at a cost of \$63,220, for the instruction of \$157 papils during a term of stateon weeks each. The cost for each papil is very nearly equal, regard hong had to the time of instruction to that of the Normal School, while it cannot be estimated as approximating to the same equality in the value of the results. The system is liable to great abuses from the facility of marshaling any pupils, whether designed to teach or not, into nominal teachers classed. There is no adequate security sgainst the diversion of the family to agreater or less extent, to a mere bounty to ordicary acsdemic pupils. With proper safeguards in this respect, the superintendent believes the appropriation may be advantageously continued, since the value of the instruction far exceeds the outlay.

The Teacher's substitutes are of great importance a stimulating the same caprid du corps among teach-

ers that exists in other professions, and in evercoming the difficulties in the way of professional improvements from the isotation of their sphere of labor. The Superintendent recommends in increased appropriation for their continuous, and the believes that instruction in the theory and practice of tending that just using in the theory and practice of action might be unite economically diffused an ing the grebuly of feachers by employing a Board of accordished and experienced teachers to before at the stitutes, than by relying upon Normal School Many thousands of teachers would there acquire knowledge of the best modes of instruction and depline, and apply it immediately in the achordish that have been fully tested in Massachusetts, as found successful. He also recommends along it struction of law to Teacher's Associations by a polerant modes of the processing for their incorporation.

The Superintendent recommends the simplification of the School machiners and a more efficient or the zation of the Bistrict officers. The sacial District meeting should be held at a fixed and uniform time throughout the State. The first Toesday of October

meeting should be state. The first Tuesday of October is suggested.

Four places are suggested for the purpose of securing a more efficient supervision of Schools: Assembly District Superintendents. County Superintendents space District and Jadicis District Superintendents is superintendents. That of County Superintendents is superintendents. That of County Superintendents is superintendents is superintendents in the want of such an officer has compelled the Department to act upon statistics incomplete and incorrect, and office a courselectory. The time has come when entogs against a system as imperied in its operations, and so loadequate to the cemands for the sourcation of 1000 000 californ, should come and reformation commence.

Under the head of Colleges and Academies, the Report takes the ground that the Legislaure should device some seneral notions system for regularing grants of public money in such a manner that they should come the consideration of a definite control for prescribed services, so to be rendered that they shall come the consideration of a definite control for prescribed services, so to be rendered that they shall course to the brack of the whole people and not of a limited class—invites the counteration of the plan proposed by the last report of the 8 speciment of the money they receive from the State, who are to receive a State appointment to the Academy es the prize for excellence in the Cannan when yet they receive from the State, who are to receive a State appointment to the Academy es the prize for excellence in the Cannan pertioned to the money they receive from the State, who are terreceive a State appointment to the Academy as the prize for excellence in the Column Schools, to be accertained by examination at attack priode; and that, in like minner, free set direction in the Colleges receiving public money should be granted to a number proportioned to the money they respectively receive, of the successful candidates at stated examinations in the Academies. In this way the public money instead of pelms, a miled to reliev stated examina loas in the Arademies. In this way the public money instead of being applied to relians the expenses of those who have the permit are a sill to defeat the residue of those expenses, which is he yould the ability of the many, will cause to the hearth, without distinction of class or condition, of these whose previous talents and industry have arrived likely to receive the maximum of always from a later describe. bleber education.

As alterations to this plan are presented for exa-

As afteranous to this pian are presented to Calerasia electrics:

1. The institutions receiving money from the State shemic he required to give such and so many courses of public lectures upon agricultural themistry and other branches of physical science of direct practical utility as may be commencate with the amount granted to serve in cides and villages, as the complement of the evening schools which have been established for the benefit of those whose avocations consume the day.

The investment of many granted to Colleges

The investment of money granted to Colleges 2. The investment of money granter to charge in the establishment of Frofessorahips of the act of teaching for the purpose of giving free instruction to those qualifying themselves for that profession, and by making use of their fixed capital, saving the State from the expense of Suplicating the entire machinery of Normal Schools.

estment of the grants in Libraries to be 2. The investment of the grants in Libraries to be kept open for the use of every cirizes, and so selected as to be interesting and useful to those devoid of class-ical education. None of these plans are urged exclusively, or other

None of these plans are urged exclusively, or other-wise than examples; but the Legislature are urged to mature some systematic scheme of policy, by which the literary institution of every grade may be rade to cooperate harmoniously, in the public in-struction under arrangements as comprehensive and impartial of those which secure the popularity, per-macence and success of the Primary Schools.

may ence and success of the Frimary Schools.

The system of collecting teachers wages by ratebill is condermed and hopes are chershed that tas
day is not distant when a most enlightened public
opinion shall demend Schools enlively tree—when in
our semicaries of learning, from the lowest to the
highest, no distinction shall be known smoog the pupits, save that which is the reward of industry and
conderminer.

and conduct.

The documents accompanying the Report are voomens and instructive, embracing some tens of portance which have never been obtained since the ation of the independent Department of Pathic In-metion, but not admitting of being condensed into

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

DENOCHATIC UNION CONVENTION - 1 Committee of Arrangements, consisting of delegates from the various Wards, met last evening at Tammany Hall, for the transaction of necessary business preparatory to a mass meeting of the Democracy early in March, for the purpose of uniting the Democratic party. Captain Rynders superintended affairs generally, and took an active part in the nomination of the different officers. L. F. Harrison, Esq., acted as Secretary. Committees were appointed for the arrangements, invitations, etc., and suggestions were made with reference to the persons to be invited as speakers. Among the rest, the names of Cass, Douglas, Seymour, Van-Buren, and Wise, of Virginia, were finally determined upon. James M. Smith was then elected Chairman for the occasion, and the necessary Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed. The meeting finally

adjourned to next Eriday evening.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF DEMOCRATIC WHIS Young Mrs. For 1855.—The Committee met last evening at the Broadway House for the purpose of organization. On motion of William Rowe, of the Sixth Ward, JOHN LALOR, of the Teuth Ward, was appointed Chairman protem. Carried, by a unani mous vote. Mr. Lalor briefly and pertinently thanked Torre are ten "Ministerial Associations: the Committee for the honor conferred upos him. William B. Browne, of the Twenty-first Ward, and Daniel Bowly, of the Fifteenth Ward, were appoint-

ed Secretaries temporarily.

On calling the roll, vacancies were filled, and it appeared that the First Ward was contested. On m tien the election in the First Ward was referred back to the people, as similar action was taken by the Gen erai Committee, who ordered a new election for Dele gates to the General Committees for 1855, to take dace at Atlantic Garden, No. 11 Broadway, on Tuesday, from 8 to 10 A. M.—with Matthew D. Greene, of Twepty-first Ward: Horatio N. Sher wood of Third Ward: Owen W. Brennan, of Sixth Ward: David Blair, of Sixth Ward; and William Al len, of Tenth Ward, as Inspectors. No contestants appeared from the Seventh and Twenty-secon ! Wards and, on motion, the credentials of the McKinney and

Drake par les were received, as duly authenticated. The Committee then went into an election for per maners officers. Thos. C. Acton, of Fifteenth Ward and S. W. Seely, of the Eleventh Ward, were appointed Tellers

The several Wards were called over for nominations for Chairman, searcy all of which named Judge Welsh. A ballot was taken. It appeared that? votes were cast, of which James H. WELSE, of the end Ward, received 57 votes: Heary W. Genet, of the Nineteenth Ward, 20: Blank, 1. Judge Welsh was then declated unanimously chosen, and a Com mittee of three was appointed to notify him of the honor conferred upon him: composed of Mr. Genst, of the Nineteenth Ward: George E. Sherwood, of the Fourteenth Ward, and Sheridan Shook, of the Third

The Committee then balloted for the Vice-Chairmen. For 1st Vice Chairman, Thomas C. Actos, of Fifteenth Ward received 42 out of 82 votes cast, and was thereupon declared unanimously elected. For 2d Vice-Chairman, Dr. PIERRE C. VAS WYCK, o the Sixth Ward had 35 votes out of the 69 which were cast, and was then declared elected by acclama-

On motion, WILLIAM H. BROWNE, of Twenty-first Ward and Jacon Cholwell, of Ninth Ward, were declared elected Secretaries by acclamation. ALFRED R. BOOTH was unanimously chosen Treas

On taking the Chair, Judge Weish made elicitous remarks upon the honor which had been

conferred upon him in his reflection with so much unanimity as Chairman of the Young Men's General Committee. He should continue to carry out the same policy he had beretofore pursued. He had erved as a member of the Committee ever since he became of age, with the interval of a term in the Whig General Colomittee, and another on the Second Ward Weig Committee. He referred to the various political contests he had participated in since 1844, and to the belliant triumph recently schieved in the state in the election of Waig and Anti-Yabraska State officers, a Whig Congressional Delegation, and a Whig Legislature—sure to return a Whig United States Schatter from the 4th of March next. He also in both branches. He recognized no movement as Whig which did not emanate from the Breatlyay

of the Whigs of the whole City. Judge Welsh was frequently interrupted with applause during the delivery of his elequent remarks. The Committee then adjourned, pursuant to the call of the Chairman.

House, and this, he was confident, was the senti used

NEW-HAMPSHIRE IN 1855.

From The Manchester Democ For one bundless years after its first estimated, the roath of New Hampshire was even dingression. It can there and Portamenth were settled by two mail parties of English traders. Fif see a years after lead, Thever and Portsmouth were settled by two small parties of English traders. Fifteen years after Exerce and Ham ton became plantations. After that cate, the incursions of the Indians heavily checked all immigration for more than half a centure. Exerce as lets as 174 there were but eith townships in the colony. The termination of the French and Indian were by the cention of Canada to the English pound the way for a more rapid increase of the couplation. During the twenty years proceeding the Revolution the number of inhabitants coubled, and 100 towas including nearly all of Hillsborou in Merchanek, and Cheshirs Counties, were incorporated. The windenumber of towns in the State in 1850 to 213; of these, 146 were incorporated before, and as since the organization of the State Government. The miss recently organized frown is Monroe, being the western part of Lyman, which was incorporated by the last Legislature.

part of Lyman, which was accounted in the State was five, viz. Rockingtom, Strafferd, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Grafton. Since 1930 their number has been increased to tee, by the formation of Merrimack, Coes, Sullivan, Beltinap and Carroll. We give, in the table below the number of towns in each county, number of recrease table as to which each is entitled, and the population in 1830; and in the counter of the counter of

The increase of population, for twenty years past, The increase of population for the State, has been chedy in the southern part of the State. During that time, Grafon, Sullivan, and Beknap, have remained stationary, while Coos and Carroll have gated slightly. The total increase butween 1840 and 1850 was 33,230. The present population is

about 312,000.

The introduction of cotton and we len manufacture into the State has occasioned the rapid growth in the places having valuable water-power. Manufacture, the oldest city in the State, was incorporated in 1746. The table below gives the number of Representatives, i. e population in 1850, and the present population of the four cities of the State:

Machanier. 874 1850. 1855.

10,400

5,912

without a settled ministry, some of them having re-cently left by reason of ill health, and others have just graduated from school.

In many parishes there are settled "colleague" ministers, generally associated with those who are in the decline of life, whose health requires some relaxa-

There are 255 organized Unitarian Churches in the

country, distributed as foll	OWE:	
Maine		9
New trampatite	Misseri	2
Massachusetta	Maryland	ī
	Virginia	Į
New-York 13	Kentucky	i
	South Carolina	1
Penssylvania 3 Wisconstn 1	Alabama.	ì
Iowania 1	Louisiana	Î
California 1 Chie 4	The Canadas	-
Chief and and a server a server and a server a server and a server a server and a server a server and a serve		

Theological Schools, lone at Cambridge, Mass., and one at Meadville, Penn.; three "State" Associations; one general, "American Unitarian Associa-"tion;" the "Annual Conference of Western Unitarian Churches:" three Missionary Societies: five Sunday School Societies. There are the Massachusetts Bible Society, and numerous Charitable and Humane Societies, in which the Unitarians (especialy in Massachu-etts) are associated with those repreenting all the various Trinitarian sects, who work to-

gether most harmoniously.

The Unitarians hold Autumnal Conventions in each year in various parts of the country, and also Anniversary Meetings in the Spring at Beston.

Their periodicals are: The Christian Examiner.

bi-monthly: The Monthly Religious Magazine: The Child's Friend, monthly: The Sunday School Ga-zette, semi-monthly: The Christian Register and The Christian Inquirer, both weekly: The Christian Repository, monthly: The Quarterly Journal of the American Unitarian Association: The Liberal Chris-tian, monthly: and The Unitarian Congregationof Register, annual, from which we gather most of

From The Journal of Commerce.

The Thint she makes a good many wry faces about recenting the two very gross errors upon which it based two columns of organization in the 2d of December. The first error was a statement that in face year under the tariff of 1928 we imported \$25,000,000 more of the precious means that we exported. It now admits that "the words" of its statement were wrong, but that it means to inclinde all the period up to 1835, and was therefore "right in spend." This mental reservation will not answer, as its original language was very plain and positive, as follows:

reservation will not answer, as its original language was very plain and positive, as follows:

"Under that tariff (1-2) there was a slight improvement, sufficient to warrant the adoption of the highly protective one of 1-25, under which, is fire years, we imported twenty-five millions of the precious metals more than we exported, and we paid off a foreign debt of fifteen or twenty millions.

The Truntus now confesses that this is untrue, unless the words "under which, in five years," be so stretched as to take in a year or two under the succeeding tariff. A statistical table wrong in "womes, but right in "sprint". This is carrying its doctrine

ight in "spinit" This is carrying its doctrine

but right in orders of spirits further than its friends, the Rochester rappers, ever ventured.

The szcosn error of The Tribune, that "all the "specie went out of the country" between 1833 and 1849, it has not the maniliness to retract, nor the courage to defend, and it is, therefore silent on that subject. It cannot extend that time to 1854 "in spirit, because it stated that "wice all the money had gone

out, and nothing remained but thinplasters, we obturned the toruf of 1842, thus leaving it no chance of edge. What has Inst Taillish to say now to this sent of our charge? Calling hard names will not help the error or cover no the truth. Date This Unity of raiterale its asserts a f. If not, will it take thank ?

TURKEY AND THE FAST.

BY THE HON GEORGE P. MARCH. The above lecture was delivered last evening, in Clin on Hall, before a numerous and attentive andience, by the Hon. Geo. P. March, late U. S. Minister at Constantinople. The lasturer commenced with a review of the checkered history of the marathe boundary between the Orient and Western Europe, and which, as a consequence, have been the heater of so many contests, all of which have left indelible marks of the various stares of civilization or to he a conversion to Christianity. The picture of Turkey, as presented to the Christian world, has been drawn only by her enemies; when Turkey, as prescuted to the Christian world, has been drawn only by her enemies; when the percil is taken up by native artists, the duplicity and crustry of the Unistians, who have preyed upon Turkey may be found equal to those of the Massiman. The Janisans were a crude soldier, as all uncult, hence the decise of soldiers are, but the Turk, in himself is calm, and not crue, there is no more peareable city in the world than the Turkish portion of Samboul, nor any more turbulent one than the Christian quarter of Constantanopic. The lecturer proceeded to show that the Turks are not justly to be accused of Larbarram in the destruction of Carstian educations any more than the various Christian security. The charge of indelence more justly applies still, even that belongs more proceeds to the inhabitants of the capital than to those of the country. The little encouragement left to laid tay, in any of its brunches, by the system of free trans imposed upon Larkay accounts very fairly for her decidence from her accounts very fairly for her decidence from her accounts always be remembered to the crudit of Turkey—she has even been a city of refuge to the oppressed of Eastern Europe. The Turk is physically and morally braye, wenerative, and enumently side respecting but his communication with the worst form of European civilitation, joined to a hopelessness for the formed this country, has much injured his good quanties. Christianity has larely here presented in a purer form to the in habitants of Turkey—of this is the more countricial, instruments in most but half-educated, is a warm eninstructed and children with the form that the state of all civil organization. The present solvan, authorize himself but half-educated is a warm encourager of the civil, raval and political improvement of his people, and urges the cause forward in fast as they are prepared for it. The first impeliationard reform was given by France, the present British Minister has long been the friend of this realist form the state of the state toward reform was given by France, tend of this Tirkish Minister has long been the friend of this Tirkish reform; but, strange and melancholy to tell, the great obstacle is not found in the obstinacy of the Turkish character, but in the intrigues of the European Powers. The lecturer then touched lightly on the character of the Americas, who form one twelfth of the subjects of the Porte, they are wanting in physical and moral courage; otherwise amisble and intelligent. The Greek was next described. The reverse of the Turk in all the Eurk's good qualities—like the Kussian in all the Kussian's had qualities—like the Kussian in all the Kussian's had qualities—shad aiming at an intritation of the Russian, unfor whom he is likely to experience a worse boundare that that of his Turkish master. [Applause] He is a liar, a sycophant, desting of all high quanties diring him to excel in civilization, his redupous development is on a par. It is a mist date to suppose that he is the describing of a mixed Shawanian and Armenian origin. If, by the restoration of Turkey, is meant the restoration of the specien of the cimatar and the bowstring—the least success the attempt has the botter for the weifare of the world. But a glorious and happy future would await. Turkey were an entighter of constitutional system of Government secured to be by the consent and guaranty of the Europerical of the force. frequently, when a letter is sent an envoy is sent with it to explain orally what it means. Letters are seldom signed, the author's name is generally supplied by his seal to affix which, every goodleman carries about him a signet. The inflaret and crescent mainly distinguish the Mosque from the Church. The minuret answers the same purpose as the companie or belief, viz. to summon believers to working but the sound employed is different, as the Turk does not tolerate a bell, save in the Frankish churches, and one or two favored in a bell, save in the Frankish churches, and one or favored mesques; the congregation is called toge by a human voice, viz: that of the mastria.

favored mesques; the congregation is called together by a human vocce, viz: that of the macray. The marrier is often beautifully shaped, and sometimes 150 feet high. Most mesques have only one minaret; but that of Mesca has 7, and Suttan Achmed a has 5. The origin of the Crescent, as the symbol of the Tarkish faith, formshes a curious subject of investigation; it is found as a symbol both in Christianity, Paganism and Islamism; as Fuller said: "The inequity would trouble a wire man, but that a wise man would not be froubled thereat. The mesque of Sutyman the magnificence, and to with any of them in external magnificence. There are about 100 great musqus in Co-Brantinople, and 700 smaller places of worship. The general effect of the minarets is more striking than that of spires; and when lighted at night, they present a beautiful coup d'mi. Sentons are preached in the mosques on Fridays, they are open for prayer daily. The day commences at the going down of the sun, thus the same hour fails at a different time of two consecutive days; but the inconvenience is remedied by the hour of prayer being called by the mercanism. These officers are generally chosen from an one the blind—partly from charity, but still more that they may not from the elevation of the minaret, survey what is doing in the houses beneath them. The whiring and heaving derivishes were described, where fautation has been a great cance of the autipotity of Turks to Christians; but this, as well as all other walls of separation, is rapidly crumbing away; and there is some hope of a result which furnishes the best hope for the univer of Turkey, namely, her establishment as a free and independent Turco-Christian State.

The lecturer was heard with much attention, and frequent expressions of approbation and amusement.

DETENTION.-The Philadelphia train, due at o'clock, did not arrive until 14 o'clock this morning, being detained by a collision between two freight trains which occurred at 5 o'clock last eneming near Camden. So far as could be ascertained, no personal injury resulted from the accident.

Basswood Paper.-Mr. Beardsley, of this city Basewood Parra.—Mr. Beardsley, of this city, is bringen his invention of the manufacture of printing paper from basewood to perfection. He has produced some remarkably fine specimens, made by hand. He has just sent a tun of the pulp to a papermil at Little Falls. From this a batch of paper will be made, on which a daily journal of this city will be printed a week from to day. We saw some specimens recently which had been printed on, and the body was firm, and the color white. The impression of types upon it was strong and clean. Mr. Beardsley is confident that he can make even better paper than this from spruce, cedar, and some other woods. The experiment seems to be a triumph in invention, which will inaugurate a revolution in the manufacture and price of paper.

[A'bany Register.

A'skedott.—It is often made a subject of complaint

thre and price of paper. [Albany Register.

ANECDOTE.—It is often made a subject of complaint that ministers of the Gospei participate in political metwrs. An anecdote of a Rev. Mr. Fleid, who lived in Vermont several years ago, contains a good reply. As the reverend gentleman went, at a time, to deposit his vote, the officer who received it, being a friend and parishioner, but of opposite politics, remarked: "I em sorry, Mr. Field, to see you here." "Wny!" saked Mr. F. "Because," said the officet, "Christ said that his kingdom was not of this world." "Has no one a right to vote," asked Mr. F., "unless he belongs to the kingdom of Satan?"

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Douish affairs are to have a most serious im

pertance in the next campaign. I must therefore

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 22, 1854.

call your attention once more to the treaty of May 8, 1854, by which the succession to the Denish Throne has been fixed by the five great European Powers. The so-called Royal branch of the Oldenburghs ceases to exist with the pres ent King. Frederic VII; he has no issue, and the crown is to devolve upon another branch of the time provinces of the Ottoman Empire, which form Oldenburgh family. The imperial family of Russix belongs likewise to the same house, the Czar being the head of one of the junior branches; still the lines of the Dukes and Princes of Auharharism which produced them. The present state of Turkey was next considered; and the only hope for it, with its offete form of civilization, was saved. Danish Throne. As it was only after those two lines that the Cases could succeed. it has been the alm of Russian policy from the time of the Empress Catharine, to get rid of the claims of the intervening lines, and to get the succession of the Danish Tarone assured to the Czar, who, by such a maneuver, would become the master of the Straits of the Sound and the Belt and, established in Germany at the outlet of the Elpe, be the ruler of Prussia, and of all the north of the country. The danger of Sweden. England. Prussis and even of France, was evident; and still the Russian intrigues were successing in the scheme in consequence of a series of blunders and of treacheries on the part of the ministries of all these States. By the London protocol of the 8th of May, 1854. the Duke and all the Princes of Augustenburg, and the Duke and several of the Princes of Glacksburg have been cut out from the Danish succession, to the great astonishment of all the thinking statesmen, who are not tools of Russia and the succession was secured for Prince Christian of Glücksburg, the last prince of that line. He has only two sons, minors. There are, therefore, but two liess between him and the subjection of Denmark to Russia-that is to say, the complete domination of the Czar in the Baltic, and his establishment on all those points which are the key of Northern Germany, of Hamburg, and the Elbe. The scenes of the enslavement of the Black Sca. of the Danube and Bosphorus are here repeated with the assent of England and France. Tais scheme was carried by playing, first, the Danes against the Schleswig-Holsteiners, who resisted any act which might tie them for ever to Denmark, while now the Constitution of Denmark is to be subverted as a reward for the assistance given by the Danes to the crown in 1848 and 1849, and the Duchies are to be played against Deamark. It is true that the energetic spirit of the Danes, unbroken by taree successive dissolutions of the Chambers in three years, has delayed the acknowledgment by the people of the principle of the unity and indivisibility of the Danish realm, and with it, of the new order of succession. Still, unless the great Western Powers revise the treaty of the 5th of May, the Czer cannot fail to reach his aim. The king of Denmark has lately dismissed his ministry, which was altogether Russian, still the new ministry are men of the same ilk, less overhearing than the last, but still tools of Russia, though they are more cautious in their deportment. But the humbug treaty with Austria, and the campaign in the Crimes absorb public attention so much that nobody cares here in England for the treaty of the cib of May, and the Russian succession in Den-

The complications of Europe are not lost sight of of by the Pope, and the Roman Catholic Church continues extending its influence. The Archbishop ot Salzburg has lately been nominated to the Primacy of Germany, an ecclesiastical dignity which has been in abeyance since 1815. In Austria, the Archbishop of Omntz has excommunicated the Baroness de Beesz, a rélation of Count Scellnitzky. the late noterious Minister of Police, for heresy, (propter becesees crimes, says the sentence.) In London, Cardinal Wiseman has bought The Morning Chronicle; in Baden, the State has had to submit to the pretensions of the Arctbishop of Friburg. A new campaign is to be opened against Protestantism-the Emperor of Austria being the champion of Reman Catholicism.

The last report of the Austrian National (that is to say, Imperial) bank reveals most lamentable the vaults of the bank contained silver and gold in bars to the amount of 44,882,618 florins, while the circulation of the bank-notes amounted to 364 048 231 floring; the increase of the last month was, in cash, 218,212; in the Issue of bank-notes, 8 450,350. Under such circumstances, it is really strange that the premium on gold does not exceed 30 per cent , and that commerce is notaltogether

The treaty between Austria and the Western

Powers has at last been published. It had been puffed for a long time before its publication, by all the organs of the Ministry, as the masterpiece of English diplomacy-as the measure which is to bring the present crisis to a speedy solution, or, at least, as the means for doubling the forces of the Ailies actually engaged in the Eussian war, by the accession of five bundred thousand Austrian bayonets. Such views were altogether at variance with logical deductions, from all we know about the real state of Austria. since this power has, by the Italian and Hungarish war, and by her policy of revenge, of confisestion, and proscription, put herself into such a false position as to preclude herself from the possibility of going to war; her only policy, as we often explained, being a policy of procrastimation and of neutrality. When the conclusion of a treaty between Austria and the Western Powers was announced in the Oneen's speech, the funds rose, and the public believed, indeed, that a bona fide alliance was entered into by the three powers. Lord John Russell's explanations about the unsatisfactory pature of the treaty, which might be followed by an offensive and defensive alliance, though it left Austria entirely free to back out, without incurring the stigma of having dealt unfairly, were savagely attacked and flatly contradicted by the organ of Lord Palmerston and Lord Aberdeen. At last the treaty was laid before Parliament, on the 15th inst. It consists of a preamble and seven articles; the preamble is, of course—as all preambles always are very satisfactory, and declares that the Queen and the Emperors of France and Austria are animated with the desire of terminating the war, by a peace guaranteeing Europe against the return of the present complications: that they consider that the complete union of their efforts would be most conducive to that result; that, therefore, for the purpose of caraing

to an immediate understanding with regard to